

SIDELIGHTS

THEY DON'T LOOK ALIKE TO ME.

Dress is a subject in which I am greatly interested and of which I am extremely observant, and concerning which I have often obtruded myself in these columns. I once mentioned the fact that you never could see two hats alike. Attention is now called to the fact that it is on but rare occasions, nearly all of which are at bathing parties where all invited guests are of but one sex and the supply of bathing suits is short, or at Japanese bathhouses, do you see two people dressed exactly alike. Watch a street car pass, and if it contains a lot of us, you will, provided the day be bright and sunny, see nearly everything white. Board the next feminine car, it will also be snowy. But if you discover two dresses made on the same plan it will be because your eyesight is not good. If you discover two dresses made from the same bolt of cloth it will be because you want to do so, and not because they are really there. The Hawaiian women are partial to black, but even while holokus are often of the same color, a keen eye readily discovers differences in make up. The buttons are different or the sleeves on one worn shorter than on another or the material in one less costly than in another.

As for the men, the same differences exist. One of them with a white pair of trousers and a dark coat may often be found in a seat conversing with a fellow-man with the rest of the two suits. Pongee may all look alike to you, but you will see that it is not if you look closely. Some of the outfit wear vests and some do not—but investigation will show that no toggery man in town has had more than one of any particular pattern for sale. The lean kind wear suspenders and the fat belts. No twins are to be found in either of the trouser upholding apparatus. And speaking of twins, if you will sit up and take notice, you will find that if you once get them properly labeled, you will ever after be able to tell which is which of the McNerny boys by watching the way they dress. The difference in their garb is as marked as the similarity in their features.

So, if perchance you get hold of two people dressed alike, unless they should be minions of Joe Pratt or Stackable or Colonel Jones or Mott Smith or Bill Jarrett, report it at once to The Advertiser, and let it be printed under the head line "A Startling Discovery." As to the exceptions mentioned they only dress alike because the law says they have to, and when they have earned twice the salary they are paid for a day's work, and go off duty, every one of them hurries home, and asserts his individuality by donning his official uniform for one of his own choosing.

As to the Japs, the same differences exist. If any inference may be drawn from a close observation, it is that Japanese lads provide for the immediate destruction of the pattern when one obi is manufactured. Find two kimonos alike and you will have made a more brilliant discovery than Perry did and Cook didn't. The shoes look alike and sound alike, but they are different just the same.

It requires rather a discerning inspection to discover differences in Chinese dress, but it is there, just the same. I say "discerning inspection" because most of us simply glance and say that the women were dressed in Chinese style. Look it up, though. Material, shades of color, length of shirtwaist sleeves, width of trousers—all of these amongst the Chinese women are of as many varieties as they are in number. The Celestial men may every one be almond eyed, and every one a gambler, and every one ill-treated by Uncle Sam, and every other one a dope fiend—but they never dress alike.

The Koreans and the Hindus look alike in dress, but when I get sanitary courage enough I will get close enough to discover differences. And in the near future I am going to discuss differences in the manner of dressing hair.

HONOLULU AND BOOKS.

I am not a book-worm, nor am I a book-lover—saying, in passing that between these terms there is a distinction with a very decided difference. Books cost too much money, which should be expended for dresses and hats and table linen and such like things. As for study they are all right, of course, but the great library of human nature, ever on hand, in volumes of every description, is more interesting and more instructive. The proper study of womanhood is both men and women, although a fellow by the name of Pope some several years ago, in plagiarizing my remark, evidently intended to limit his advice both as to students and subject to the masculine lot.

In my perusal of the fascinating human books I have referred to, I have had occasion to notice some things in Honolulu concerning the dress depriving kind of literature. Are we a book town? And if we are, in what particular species should we be placed, the shelf-filling, ornamental, de luxe variety, or of those who love books for what is contained within the covers? And, if we do read, in what direction do our tastes run?

On the whole I have arrived at the conclusion that we stack up fairly well with the average. Certainly we need not take a back seat when it comes to values—a statement, however, which must be established by inspection, appraisal and catalogue rather than by tax assessment rolls. For instance, should Mark Robinson, George Castle and Charlie Atherton join forces and put their libraries together, and then honestly return them for taxation purposes, and as honestly pay the taxes thereon, all future controversies as to the necessity of an income tax would be obviated. Up Manoa way, where my Monday calls are made, I have run across several collections which would inventory up pretty well unless the owner thereof went mad, and the amount of the inheritance tax was involved. Tuesday's society stunt takes me to Waikiki, and even without Castle's, and those which belong to people who are not aware of my existence, there are many volumes, almost reaching in cost to the amount necessary to run a political campaign. On Wednesday I stay at home, of course, but I have personal knowledge of the fact that the books out our way are by no means all of the cheap variety. "The Plains" on Thursday, "Town" on Friday, and Palama on Saturday all yield some good results along this line.

Yes, in this respect we are a book-town. When it comes to the use of the books, I am not so positive. Some of the volumes I have seen are too elegant to be handled without gloves, and I have noticed, too, in more than one bookstore, bug powder showing no traces of recent disturbance and likewise plenty of books with uncut pages. The cheaper, smaller libraries show up better. The bug powder is often missing, and the paper knife appears to have been used when necessary; although cheap books seldom come with uncut pages; or heavy paper or great big margins, all marks of aristocracy in the book kingdom. But a book is a book for a' that, and wisdom and learning and amusement and good and bad doctrines can be learned from its pages no matter how heavy the paper or how flimsy the binding.

Yes, taking into consideration the number of cheap libraries, and the dilapidated condition of many of the books, I believe we may lay claim to being a book-town from the reading standpoint. In any event we have the right to the benefit of the doubt, and Honolulu never overlooks any thing to which she is entitled, and sometimes grasps one or two to which she can not show a very clear title.

On subjects we appear to be pretty much of everything. Fiction leads, of course, as it should. There are plenty of histories but most of them look decidedly new. There is quite a bunch of students of philosophy in Honolulu, and not a few volumes dealing with all sorts of abstract questions may be found. Your true philosopher never buys a book save for inside perusal, and signs of wear therefore always appear.

The percentage of biography is large. And mention of this fact leads my pencil on to say that in the study of my human nature library, biography cuts a large figure. What an individual reads always helps out, but biography more than anything else. Show me on a shelf a lot of volumes containing the lives of men, and let me look them over and find the one which shows the greatest amount of wear and the most thumb marks and the most turned corners, and I will come fairly close to giving you a delineation of the characteristics of the owner. Volumes for children are numerous, and we should be proud of that fact.

In some homes I have observed that the shelfroom exceeds the supply of books, in which event, on many occasions, census reports, bound volumes of the Planters' Monthly, Congressional Records, and other intensely interesting publications, do good service. However, it can not be said that our tastes are indicated by the books in question, since they show no more evidence of wear than does the Bible owned by Jack Lucas.

It is useless to discuss this subject from the oriental standpoint. The value of the combined literature of the Chinese and the Japanese in Honolulu would not purchase a dozen moving picture show tickets; and the contribution which the Hindus and the Koreans might make, would probably bring the admission list down to eleven.

HONOLULU'S STENOGRAPHERS.

Honolulu is rapidly becoming metropolitan. Not the least evidence thereof

is the number of stenographers employed; the lawyers have them and the banks have them and the business houses have them and the government officials have them. They are male and female. They are white, black and indifferent. They are occidental and they are oriental. They use the American Pitman system, and they use the English Pitman system, called respectively the "HEN" and "ISAAC" systems, and they use the systems by means of which you may take dictation at a couple of hundred words a minute, and incorrectly transcribe it at three hundred words per hour. The last Directory of the Hawaiian Islands shows two hundred and eighty-nine of the dot, dash and spider-web outfit to be in existence, eighty-seven males and two hundred and two females.

But if you will investigate for yourself you will find that the lot is a pretty good lot after all. They may distribute commas where commas do not belong; semicolons are handy on the keyboard of the typewriter, and the average stenographer, when in doubt, strikes the key which produces one; quotation marks may always be resorted to, and when the manipulator of the keys thinks her dictator may be plagiarizing, she encloses the stolen remarks in the inverted double commas.

As has been many times remarked by me, it is the province of Sidelights to observe. Amongst her observations is one as to the question of wages—perhaps I should say "salaries"—paid to stenographers. Some of the females are compelled to provide board and neat apparel for thirty odd dollars per month; some of them are permitted to do the same at twelve or eighteen hundred dollars per year. As for the men, they assert their superiority by demanding larger wages, never admitting for a moment that their stipend should be called sought than salary.

One of my Wednesday afternoon callers is a young lady employed by the largest if not the most prominent law firm in Honolulu. I have gained my information from her, and she vouches for its accuracy. She says, however, that the art of stenography and typewriting is not recognized as an art by the professional gentlemen of Honolulu, and that we had better train our sons and daughters along lines other than those which so greatly worried Dickens when he was compelled to earn a living for himself by reporting speeches of members of parliament.

LET US NOT CHANGE OUR NAME.

Hawaii is rapidly becoming, and thereby deteriorating into, a suburb of the State of Wyoming. The last census report shows that the "Cowboy" state, which had to take a back seat when roving steers was involved at performances of Waimanuka Purdy, has a padded population almost equaling that of what they are pleased to call the Sandwich Islands. Likewise might it be mentioned that it has almost one hundred thousand square miles of sage brush with an occasional oasis of alfalfa. Just the same they are annexing us. Joe Pratt, when he gets time, distributes our mail. He used to live in Wyoming. Captain Falls, of the quartermaster's department of the United States, proudly and, certainly as to the lady, rightfully, boasts of a wife and three clerks whose residence is set down as Wyoming. Bob Shingle and Ed Towse, in their recent and vigorous campaign, used as one of their arguments the fact that once upon a time they used to live in Wyoming. When Breckons needs a warrant and Marshal Hendry, who claims to be an adopted son, is not on hand he adjusts to one of the blanks he keeps on hand, the great seal of Wyoming.

I heard one of the outfit say one day, that whenever they wanted a man like Trent, who thought he had a fee-simple title to some office, beaten, it became necessary to make a draft on Wyoming. And his wife, with whom I am but slightly acquainted, told me in a burst of implicit confidence, that there were others of the Wyoming contingent who were on tap when their services were needed.

I suppose it is all right, but figuring on the percentage basis it does not look very good. It may be that we get our mail all right and it may be that commissary supplies are properly distributed and it may be that dope is properly caught and it may be county funds will be safely kept and only wise legislation will be adopted.

But I think desired results might be accomplished by representatives from the Buckeye state or the Sucker state or those from the Golden Gate; indeed, by people from any other State, save Wyoming.

UNCALLED FOR AND CHRISTMAS LETTERS

Postmaster Pratt Gives Warning About Use of Holiday Stickers.

Postmaster Joseph G. Pratt has received the following orders from the postmaster-general, to go into effect immediately:

In accordance with the provisions of an act of congress, approved June 24, 1910, the postal laws and regulations of 1902 are amended as follows:

When the writer of any letter on which the postage is prepaid shall in those on the outside thereof his name and address, such letter shall not be advertised, but, after remaining uncalled for at the office to which it is directed the time the writer may direct, or the postmaster-general prescribe, shall be returned to the writer without additional charge for postage, and if not delivered shall be treated as dead letter.

Whenever an unclaimed matter of the first class, other than postal cards and postcards, bears the name and address of the sender, as postoffice box, number and street, etc., without a request that the same be returned if not delivered, such matter will be termed "card matter," and must not be advertised, but must be returned to the sender within the time prescribed by the following paragraphs:

(a) Uncalled for letters directed to street and number in cities, five days.

(b) Uncalled for letters for general delivery in cities, five days.

(c) Uncalled for letters for delivery by rural carrier, five days.

(d) Uncalled for letters in offices of the fourth class and not intended for delivery by rural carrier, fifteen days.

Hereof, letters bearing the name and address of the sender, but with no time specified when they were to be returned, were retained at the postoffice of address for thirty days.

Under the new ruling such letters, unless called for, will be returned at the expiration of five days.

Those Christmas Stamps.

With the approach of Christmas and other holidays, Postmaster Pratt is out with a warning concerning the use of stamps or stickers on letters sent through the mails to different parts of the United States and foreign countries.

Pratt wishes to impress the necessity of not putting Christmas stamps on the same side of the letter as the address, as it is not only unlawful but causes a deal of trouble in handling the mail and packages.

Postmasters are notified that the following countries refuse to admit to their mails articles bearing nonpostage "Christmas" stamps or other adhesive charity stamps or labels:

Guatemala, Uruguay, Portugal (if they resemble regular postage stamps).

The following countries will admit articles bearing such stamps, but only when affixed to the reverse and not to the address side:

British East Africa, Uganda, Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British North Borneo, Cayman Islands, Cyprus, Gold Coast, Dominica, Falkland Islands, Gambia, Gibraltar, British Honduras, Jamaica, Mauritius and dependencies, Montserrat, Nevis, Southern Nigeria,

St. Christopher, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, British Somaliland, Trinidad, Turks and Caicos Islands, Virgin Islands, Germany, Austria (provided they do not resemble postage stamps), Great Britain, Southern Rhodesia, Transvaal.

Articles liable to be refused admission to any of the foregoing countries on account of the fact that they bear charity stamps will not be dispatched from this country, but will be returned to the sender, if known. If the sender is not known such articles will be sent to the division of dead letters.

To preclude delay in handling articles bearing Christmas stamps to be transmitted in the international mails, the covers of such articles should bear the full name and address of the sender.

Dire Distress

It Is Near at Hand to Hundreds of Honolulu Readers.

Don't neglect an aching back. Backache is the kidneys' cry for help.

Neglect hurrying to their aid. Means that urinary troubles follow quickly.

Dire distress, diabetes, Bright's disease. Profit by a sufferer's experience.

Mrs. E. Walsh, 1640 Tenth avenue, San Francisco, Cal., says: "My friends all know of the trouble I have had from kidney complaint. I consulted many physicians and was treated for a long time without finding out what ailed me, but I finally passed a large gravel stone, and I then knew the cause of my misery. I had such sharp, shooting pains through my kidneys that it seemed as if a knife were being thrust into me, and often I was in such great agony that I was forced to cry out. My back was so lame and sore that I could not stoop, and I could hardly attend to my work. On one occasion, while walking on the street, I had a sudden attack of pain and medical assistance had to be summoned. It was finally my good fortune to learn of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills, and procuring a box, I used them with the best of results. I am unable to express my gratitude for the benefit they brought. I have previously recommended Doan's Backache Kidney Pills through the local papers, and today I gladly confirm my former statement. Doan's Backache Kidney Pills permanently cured me, and I am now free from every symptom of kidney complaint. I have often told other people about my experience."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all druggists and storekeepers at 50 cents per box (six boxes \$2.50), or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, Doan's, and take no substitute.

Judge Mulqueen had a colored woman before him as a complaining witness. She had a man held for trial by a city magistrate on the charge that he had attacked her with a pair of scissors.

"He must 'near gouge me eye out, judge," she said. "Jes' come at me lak a lion, he did, a-roarin'."

He poked me in de face wiv dem scissors, judge, an' once, but four or five times. He jes' cut up my face lak it was a yab of ribbon, judge."

CONDENSED NEWS FROM COAST FILES

The population of Iowa has decreased 7082 in the last ten years.

A bank to be controlled by women, and for women, is about to be opened in Chicago.

Winipeg Chinese have organized a society with a membership of 1200 to protect their rights.

The Pullman company promises a reduction in rates, and upper berths will be cheaper than lower berths.

Mrs. F. M. Conlee, 87 years of age, walked to the polls on election day in Denver, Colorado, and cast her ballot.

E. F. M. Schas, president of the Continental Savings Bank and a widely known financier, committed suicide at Memphis, Tennessee.

Six prisoners, after setting fire to the Rowan county jail at Moorhead, Kentucky, escaped. The jail was destroyed. This is the third jail delivery within a year.

Sarah Bernhardt broke all theatrical financial records in Chicago during her two weeks' engagement there, when the receipts were \$34,000, of which she received over \$40,000.

In the six months ending September 30th, 80,131 immigrants from the United Kingdom entered Canada. This was 2000 more than the immigration during the same period from the United States.

The Wyoming legislature will be Republican by a majority of eleven on joint ballot, insuring the return of Senator C. D. Clark to the United States senate. There is a Republican majority in each house.

A fortune in contraband opium was destroyed at El Paso, Texas, by order of the federal court. The 323 tins were valued at \$16,150. The seizure of this opium resulted in sending six men to the penitentiary.

Sergeant J. D. Manley of the Texas National Guard, who stabbed with his bayonet and killed Louis Richenstein, a spectator, during the visit of President Taft at Dallas, received a life sentence to the penitentiary.

A statement of the revenue and expenditure of Canada for October shows that as compared with the corresponding month of 1909 there was a revenue increase of \$1,112,426, the total for the month having been \$9,666,102.

William Smith of New York, famed as an impersonator of the character of Uncle Sam from his remarkable likeness to the cartoons, died at Tucson, Arizona, at the age of ninety-one years. Postcard pictures of Smith are everywhere in the Southwest.

A prediction that the returns for the year 1910-11 will reveal the lowest pauperism and general death rates ever recorded in England, and the lowest infant mortality of that or any other comparable country, was made by Mr. John Burns, M. P., in London.

Henry Lee, who for a score of years was one of the best-known character actors on the American stage, died in Chicago of pneumonia. For twenty years he took a leading part in Frohman productions. His most notable role was that of Simonides in "Ben Hur," which he created.

Details of the extraordinary budget of the Ottoman ministry of war have been forwarded to Washington by Vice Consul-General Oscar S. Heiser at Constantinople. The supplementary credit of \$7,700,000 per annum for three years, a total of \$23,100,000, will be spent on military equipment.

With smallpox reported in thirty localities in fourteen counties of Michigan and State troops ordered to act as quarantine guards at the State Home of Feeble Minded at Lapeer, health officials in every part of the lower peninsula are engaged in a desperate fight to prevent the further spread of the disease.

The seismograph of the University of Washington has recently been recording earthquake shocks, the direction being north and south. It is supposed that the earthquakes were in Bering Sea. The Aleutian volcanoes have been in eruption since last May, and it is likely that there have been upheavals in the islands.

Pope Pius received many telegrams and letters of congratulation November 10, upon the twenty-sixth anniversary of his consecration as a bishop. He observed the occasion by celebrating mass in his private chapel. His holiness began his episcopal career on November 10, 1884, on which date he was consecrated bishop of Mantua.

The toll of the DeLegan mine disaster in Colorado has now reached a total of seventy-nine, of which all but nine bodies have been recovered. Seventy of the bodies, including that of Willis Evans, the young mining engineer who gave up his life to save a Slav miner from suffocation, have been taken out. Those known to be still in the mine include Superintendent Lewis, whose body is supposed to be deep beneath a great fall of rock.

Charged with writing a threatening letter to John D. Rockefeller, demanding \$50,000, Peter Lilljohn, a Hungarian, twenty-three years old, is held at police headquarters in New York.

It is announced in New York that the first day of December will bring a welcome surprise to automobilists in a new schedule of prices for automobile tires, showing a reduction of about fifteen per cent.

WHEN LOVELY WOMAN STOOPS TO FOLLY

LONDON, November 23.—Following yesterday's demonstrations against Premier Asquith, the suffragettes last night carried on the most violent rioting they have ever done in London. The policy of not prosecuting them appears to have had the effect of stirring them to greater violence, and rioting was carried on all last night, the worst feature being an attack upon Right Honorable Augustus Birrell, the aged secretary for Ireland, who was seriously injured by the rioting women.

The suffragettes assembled before the homes of Premier Asquith and other members of the cabinet. The riots at the homes of members of the cabinet continued all night, the police being unable to do more than prevent serious damage.

Windows were broken by the rioting women in the homes of Premier Asquith and the other cabinet officers.

Secretary Birrell was the victim of a personal attack. He was beaten and is reported severely injured.

MORMONS TO CELEBRATE SOON

Sixtieth Anniversary of Arrival of First Missionaries Next Month.

Preparations are being made for the celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the landing of the Mormon missionaries in Hawaii, and a very interesting program is being arranged for the special exercises to be held in the church of the Latter Day Saints on Lano street on Sunday, December 11, Ernest L. Miner, presiding elder, in charge.

A historical account of the Mormon Church in Hawaii, now being compiled for the coming event shows a remarkable growth of the Mormon interests in these islands. From a very small beginning, the church now has a membership of between 7000 and 8000 and prosperous missions in almost every city or village in the Territory. Commercially there has also been advancement for the members of the church, many of whom are prominent in the business communities in which they reside.

Among the visiting delegates to the coming celebration will be members from the Mormon colony at Laie, where the church has maintained a sugar plantation since 1865 with excellent success. There is a home there where any member of the church may go and work on the plantation. This is said to be one of the most satisfactory Mormon communities in the United States, and it has also been profitable to the church.

While the coming celebration will be quite an important epoch in the history of the church, it will not be quite so elaborate as was that of the Jubilee celebration of ten years ago, when the founder of the church in these islands, George Q. Cannon of the First Presidency, was present and assisted in the special exercises at the church and at the old Orpheum Theater on Fort street.

Upon that occasion Bishop Cannon made a memorable address, in which he recounted his experiences in the founding of the Mormon Church in these islands.

"It is with feelings that I have no words to express," said he at that time, "that I stand before this assemblage today, beholding in this beautiful and blessed fruit the result of the weakling seeds planted by myself and my companions fifty years ago."

"It seems but a little while since that day when myself and my nine associates came to these beautiful islands to bring the message of redemption. And we came, my friends, to bring the blessed message to the white men who were then here; we hoped to do great work among them, but we found them very few and very unresponsive. We labored hard among them until our scant means were gone and my companions became discouraged. One day they said they would no longer stay, that our work was unfruitful and our energies wasted."

"It was then that I protested and declared myself determined to stay in these islands and labor among its people—for I had come to know them and love them. The little handful of white men whom we had come to carry the message to were scattered and would not listen; but I had found a people who were willing to listen and eager to learn. I declared that I would stay among them to teach them the blessed knowledge and that I would do it alone if there were none who would remain with me. Two of the brothers I induced to stay, and we took up the work. And glorious work it was, for within the period of three and a half years we worked there were upward of four thousand converts. How well do I remember my first three conversions and the baptisms in the surf on the shores of Maui! And again the glorious day when one hundred and fifty souls turned toward the light. It was indeed a day of rejoicing. We performed the rites of baptism and sent them forth to spread the tidings among those still in spiritual ignorance."

"Many changes have come to pass within the time I have been absent among other fields. Fifty years has done much for the Hawaiian Islands, and the marks of time and change are all about; we see them on every hand, in the headstones of the dead, in the growth of children to man and womanhood, in the progress and outspreading of the cities hereabout—but, God be praised, there is one thing that is still the same. The blessed gospel is still unchanged. As on that first day, fifty years ago this morning, the gift of redemption is free, the spirit is within the reach of all, and God's blessings are bestowed the same."

"Fifty years ago today I was a young man, twenty-two years of age. I have now been spared to reach three score and ten, and my hair is white, but of all the experiences in the intervening years there are none more dear to my memory than the blessed experiences of those three years upon the Islands, where I saw the miracles of the gospel repeated in the healing of the sick, by faith and the laying on of hands; where I grew strong in my own duties and certain of the divine help of God; where the sowing of the seed brought so bountiful a harvest. It was then that I was filled with prophecy for the future of Hawaii, and my prophecy has been fulfilled."

VOGEL—WEBSTER

At the home of the bride's parents, Miss Leonie Leahi Vogel was married last evening to Marmaduke Charles Webster, Rev. John W. Wadman of the Methodist Church performing the ceremony.

Miss Eleanor Vogel, sister of the bride, was the bridesmaid, and Adolph Gertz was the best man. The couple was married under a wedding bell of flowers, white and green predominating and the same colors were used extensively in the house decorations. Mr. and Mrs. Webster will make their home on Alewa Heights.